The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretations of matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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WHOLE NO. 1542 | WILLIAM GREEN, President | WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1940 | GEORGE MEANY, Secretary-Treasurer | VOL. 30, NO. 44

FACING the FACTS

With PHILIP PEARL

Excuse us for laughing, but we have just been listening to John L. Lewis on the radio. There was only one thing missing from his skit. The radio people should have provided sound effects of a swelled head being inflated to such extreme limits that it burst.

But there are serious and even tragic aspects to every comedy and this case is no exception. We are going to discuss them fully from here on. And we want to make it clear that we have no political axes to grind and that our remarks must not be interpreted as favoring either side in the Presidential race.

We cannot, however, suppress our delight that the entire nation is now discovering for itself what we have been shouting from the housetops for years—that John L. Lewis is just as honest, just as sincere and just as loyal as a rat.

In 1935 Lewis ratted on the American Federation of Labor which had saved his own union from going under because of his own, pig-headed mismanagement. Now, in 1940, Lewis is ratting on the New Deal and a lot of people who couldn't see things our way before are beginning to share our feelings about him.

Who are the Pied Pipers of Hamelin who have lured Lewis from his political hiding places into the open? Well, believe it or not, they are Girdler, Weir and Grace, the steel moguls at whom Lewis has snarled so bitterly in the past. They offered Lewis bait in the form of contracts which would hand their employes over to him regardless of the wishes of these employes whom Lewis has never succeeded in organizing. Such bait smells to high heaven. But there is no accounting for a rat's appetite.

The "Ratzi" Line

Why did Lewis desert Roosevelt? Because rats traditionally desert a sinking ship? We doubt that was the reason. There is no evidence to indicate that Roosevelt is lagging in the race. On the contrary, the polls show him ahead.

The fact is that Lewis ran out on the New Deal because Roosevelt finally put his foot down and refused to take dictation from the C.I.O. dictator. When it came to a showdown between the requirements of national defense and the requirements of John L. Lewis, the President took the patriotic way.

In this connection, we cannot pass up Lewis' cracks against the Administration's foreign policy, which has been endorsed in every particular by Willkie and by the vast majority of American citizens. Lewis accused Roosevelt of "war-mongering" and declared he should try to "promote and maintain peace" instead of trying to "promote or create war." Newspaper Columnist Ernest K. Lindley interprets this as meaning that Lewis wants Great Britain to surrender to the Nazis and he calls Lewis' speech "the most outspoken plan for appeasement that has been made by any public figure in this campaign, except Lindbergh." Mr. Lindley finds support for this conclusion in the fact that Lewis "has fallen under the influence of the Communistic left wing of the C.I.O."

In other words, Lewis is not only a rat, but a "ratzi," as Winchell terms the Fifth-Column breed.

Three Strikes Are Out

Now, what of Lewis' followers in the C.I.O.? They are not following him any longer. Every one of the strongly established unions in the C.I.O., including his own United Mine Workers, is up in revolt against his perfidious leadership. His closest associates among the so-called liberal bloc listened to his words with amazement and disgust. They immediately declared their independence of the Lewis dictatorship.

In our judgment, the truest words Lewis ever spoke were when he said he didn't control a single vote of labor. He said it, but he didn't believe it. The men and women of labor will prove it to him.

The comic angle of it is that the only CIO groups that rushed in to endorse Lewis' stand were the Communist-controlled paper unions. It strains the credulity of the American people that such as Curran, Quill and Bridges could honestly swallow the Republican pill that Lewis handed them. Yet it shouldn't be so surprising. After the way the Communists swallowed the Stalin-Hitler pact, the new alliance between Lewis and the G.O.P. shouldn't choke them.

Finally, we come to Lewis' threat to resign as the head of the C.I.O. if the members of the C.I.O. do not uphold his political betrayal. Let us remember that this is the third time Lewis has threatened, or promised, to resign. The first offer came when Lewis was embarrassed by demands for labor peace in 1938. The fake nature of this gesture was immediately exposed. It was pointed out that Lewis would still be dictator of the C.I.O. because of his position as head of the United Mine Workers, which pays him $25,000 a year. The second time Lewis used the resignation dodge was at the last convention of the C.I.O. in San Francisco when certain C.I.O. leaders rebelled against his refusal to negotiate for labor peace and his dealings with the Communists.

This time the bluff will no longer work. Let us remind Lewis that under the rules of the game in this country, three strikes are out.

AFL Unions Study Security Status Of Federal, State and City Workers

Washington, D. C.—The American Federation of Labor sent letters to Senator Robert F. Wagner and Representative John W. McCormack, sponsors of the bill (S. 4269 and H. R. 10384) providing for extension of social security benefits, asking them to hold in abeyance the provisions which would give coverage under the act to federal, state and local government employes until affected unions of such workers can work out some method of protecting the status of their members who are now covered by various federal, state and local pension plans.

The letter was drafted after a conference held by the Social Security Committee of the American Federation of Labor with representatives of the following affiliated unions: American Federation of Government Employes, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employes, American Federation of Teachers, International Association of Fire Fighters, National Association of Letter Carriers, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Railway Mail Association, Building Service Employes International Union of Milwaukee, Operating Engineers Local 143 of Chicago.

At this meeting it was agreed that further conferences be held during the convention of the American Federation of Labor opening November 18 at New Orleans to work out specific formulas to protect the interests of all workers whether now under retirement plans or not, with the objective of having the Wagner-McCormack bill amended along the lines determined.

Jack Dempsey, In Role of Arbitrator, Gives Office Workers a Square Deal

New York, N. Y.—Shakespeare had his Portia but organized labor has a judge of equal renown, a just judge, an honorable judge, a two-fisted judge—none other than Jack Dempsey.

The former heavyweight champion of the world, known in the sports columns as the Manassa Mauler, squared off against a tough labor problem at the behest of Supreme Court Justice J. Sidney Bernstein, of this city, who appointed him arbitrator in a dispute between the members of American Federation of Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants Local No. 20940 and their employer, the Neo Gravure Printing Company.

Take it from the members of this union—Jack Dempsey scored a clean knockout in the first round.

His arbitration award, which takes effect Nov. 1, gave the employes a ten per cent increase in pay, a forty-hour week, time and a half for overtime, vacations with pay, sick leave, seniority, a preferential shop and other fine conditions asked by the union, including arbitration of any future disputes. The award will run for a year with provisions for renewal.

"Jack Dempsey is not only a great fighter, he's a great arbitrator," commented Frank Weikel, President of the American Federation of Office Employes' National Council. "We commend his judgment and good sense."

Inquiry revealed that Dempsey has a one hundred per cent union record and that his restaurants in New York are fully organized by union labor.

WAGE-HOUR HEAD'S RIGHT TO SEE PAY ROLLS UPHELD

Washington, D. C.—The Supreme Court ruled that Montgomery, Ward & Co., Chicago mail order house, must permit the Wage and Hour Division to inspect its pay roll records in connection with the administration of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.

The court refused to review a decision by the Federal Circuit Court of Chicago which ruled that pay rolls may be requisitioned as one of the functions of the Wage and Hour Division in its routine enforcement activities.

Montgomery, Ward and Co. had challenged the Wage-Hour Administrator's authority to examine the payrolls of 2,000 employes at the firm's branch store in Kansas City, Mo. The company contended the administrator was attempting unreasonable "search and seizure" prohibited by the Fourth Amendment to the Federal Constitution and that the Wage-Hour Division's subpoena violated the firm's right under the Fifth or "due process of law" Amendment. The Supreme Court's action denied the validity of these contentions.

Shortly after the court's ruling, Col. Philip B. Fleming, Wage and Hour Administrator, issued a statement asserting "There can be no excuse for any employers refusing access to pay roll records to Wage and Hour Division inspectors in view of the court's refusal . . . to review the Montgomery, Ward decision."

OREGON COURT KILLS ANTI-PICKETING LAW

Upholds A. F. of L. Claim That Statute Violated Right of Free Speech

The Oregon Supreme Court in a precedent-making decision of great consequence to labor declared the Oregon Anti-Picketing law invalid. This law, passed two years ago by referendum vote, made it a crime for a single worker or a minority group of workers to peacefully picket an employer with whom they were in dispute.

The American Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods joined in a suit to have the law declared unconstitutional. The litigation was in charge of Joseph A. Padway, counsel of the A. F. of L., and Mr. B. A. Green, counsel for the Oregon State Federation of Labor. The lower court upheld the law, whereupon the case was appealed to the Supreme Court. Briefs and arguments were presented to the Court on behalf of the American Federation of Labor, the Oregon State Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods.

The principal attack on the law was that it denied to a minority group of workers the exercise of their constitutional right of freedom of speech. The Oregon Court agreed with this contention and based its decision on the Thornhill case wherein the American Federation of Labor made a similar attack on the Alabama Anti-Picketing statute. The United States Supreme Court declared the Alabama law invalid on that ground, and the Oregon Supreme Court followed the United States Court in the Thornhill case.

In outlawing the Oregon law the Supreme Court of that State said:

"By the decisions in the Thornhill and Carlson cases, it is now established that picketing as an incident to a labor dispute is at least in some of its phases an exercise of the right of freedom of speech. . . .

"The Supreme Court has announced a broad construction of the guaranties of freedom of speech and the press, and applying this conception to laws aimed at picketing, has held that publicizing the facts of a labor dispute in a peaceful way through appropriate means, whether by pamphlet, by word of mouth or by banner is within the liberty of communication which is secured to every person by the Fourteenth Amendment against abridgement by a state. . . . The prohibitions of the statute under review clearly include picketing in bona fide labor controversies. . . .

"It has now been determined by the highest court in the land that a law of this kind cannot stand as against the guaranty of freedom of speech in the Federal Constitution."

Commenting on the decision, Mr. Padway said:

"With this notable decision of the Oregon Supreme Court, and the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Thornhill case, and the decision outlawing the Anti-Picketing Ordinance of Shasta County, California, it seems certain that similar enactments passed by Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Minnesota and Michigan Legislatures are doomed to defeat."

UNIVERSITY HEAD GRATEFUL FOR AFL EDUCATIONAL AID

Appreciation of the important aid given by the Montana State Federation of Labor in expanding the educational facilities of the Montana State University was expressed by President George Finlay Simmons of that institution.

The recent convention of the State Federation of Labor adopted a resolution pledging support for the passage of Referendum Measure No. 42, authorizing the ten-year 3½ mill tax levy on property to be used for expanding the six units of the University system. In a letter to James D. Graham, president of the Montana State Federation of Labor, acknowledging the aid given by the Federation, President Simmons said:

"You are doubtless fully conversant with the fact that the parents of students at Montana State University form a true cross section of every possible trade and profession practiced by the people of Montana, that more than half of our students earn a part or all of their expenses for a college education, and that the sons and daughters of several hundred members of the various trades and labor groups are attending this institution. We estimate that a fifth of our students come from families representing labor and the trades, another fifth from small-town merchant families, a fifth from ranches and farms, a fifth from employees of municipalities and government divisions, and less than a fifth from professions of various sorts. Certainly the families which you represent more closely are securing a very fine public service for their sons and daughters here at about half the cost per student expended by first-class institutions in neighboring states."

News Briefs

INT'L LABOR PRESS MEETS IN NEW ORLEANS NOV. 18

Springfield, Ill.—The annual meeting of the International Labor Press of America will be held in the banquet room of the Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, on Monday evening, November 18, R. E. Woodmansee, secretary-treasurer of the organization, announced.

"All members of our association will be extended the privileges of regular delegates to the A. F. of L. convention in the matter of entertainment provided by the New Orleans Federation of Labor," Mr. Woodmansee said. "The American Federation of Labor will furnish guest badges for all members of our association who are not regular delegates to the A. F. of L. convention."

SEIDE HEADS WISCONSIN STATE LABOR FEDERATION

Milwaukee, Wis.—The executive board of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor appointed Herman Seide, general secretary of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, to the office of president of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor to succeed the late Henry Ohl, who recently died from a heart attack in Washington, D. C., after having served in that capacity for 23 years. Mr. Seide is a member of Carpenters Union No. 264. He served several terms as business agent for that local and has been general secretary of the Trades Council for six years.

CASKET COMPANY EMPLOYES ROLL UP BIG AFL MAJORITY

Oneida, N. Y.—The American Federation of Labor received a deluge of votes here for collective bargaining representative in an election among the employes of the National Casket Company. Of 176 ballots cast, 168 were for the A. F. of L.

ST. LOUIS STRIKE CALLED BY AFL BUILDING TRADES

St. Louis, Mo.—A strike voted by business agents of the A. F. of L. Building Trades here to obtain 100 per cent unionization of the construction industries in St. Louis and St. Louis county resulted in approximately 15,000 building trades workmen walking out. The strike was voted following a struggle with strikebreakers in front of a nonunion construction project in which one picket, a union plasterer, was clubbed to death.

CANADIAN LABOR SUPPORTS OFFICE OF ILO IN CANADA

The recent convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress adopted a vigorous resolution favoring the establishment of headquarters of the International Labor Office in the Dominion. The resolution said:

"This Congress wholeheartedly endorses the Canadian Government in inviting the International Labor Office to establish an office in Canada and in doing so assures the organization of its complete and wholehearted support in continuing its essential activities and in maintaining the mechanism of international collaboration between workers, employers and governments which will be indispensable in the work of reconstruction when peace has been re-established."

AFL ELECTRICAL UNION WINS POLL AT LEVITON COMPANY

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Local No. 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, A. F. of L. affiliate, was selected by an overwhelming majority in a collective bargaining election among employes of the Leviton Manufacturing Company, 236 Greenpoint Avenue, where a strike had been in progress since August 22. Of 1,489 eligible to vote, 1,385 actually cast ballots. Of these, 1,299 voted for the local and only 70 against it.

WAGE INCREASE SOUGHT BY N. Y. HOTEL WORKERS

New York, N. Y.—Officials of the Hotel Trades Council, A. F. of L., started negotiations here with the Hotel Association of New York City for a blanket increase of ten per cent in the wages of 20,000 hotel workers. The council demands a minimum pay raise of $2 a week for all employes in the 80 hotels covered by A. F. of L. contracts. Other demands include a 40-hour week for mechanics and maintenance workers and 44 hours for all others, an increase in paid vacations from one week to two for employes who have worked two years or more in the same establishment and an agreement by the hotels to pay workers drafted for military service the difference between Army pay and their normal earnings.

TWO MILLION AFFECTED BY FORTY-HOUR WEEK

Washington, D. C.—Colonel Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, estimated that approximately 2,000,000 working men and women were affected by the reduction of the work week from 42 to 40 hours on October 24 under the provisions of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. Overtime at the rate of time and a half in excess of 40 hours must be paid employes in industries affected by the law.

CIO Split Wide Open by Lewis' Political Betrayal; Green Denounces Him as "General Without Army"

Text of Mr. Green's Statement

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, issued the following statement on the Lewis sell-out:

No person can deliver the votes of Labor to any political candidate, or to any political party. The American Federation of Labor has never presumed to do so. It has evolved and followed a non-partisan political policy. It is partisan to principles—the principles of righteousness, freedom, justice and loyalty.

Because of this fact, the address delivered by Mr. Lewis will cause resentment among the men and women of Labor. They resent the attempt of any alleged leader of Labor to deliver their votes to any political candidate or any political party.

True to its non-partisan political policy, the American Federation of Labor refrains from bringing pressure to bear upon its members to support a candidate for President of the United States, or a political party. It guarantees to its five million members the right to vote in accordance with the dictates of conscience. As a result, unity and solidarity prevail within the ranks of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Lewis pursues an opposite policy. He seeks to exercise pressure upon the membership of the CIO to support a political party. As a result, division, discord and hatred have arisen within the CIO. Mr. Lewis is a general without an army. Behold the comparison: The American Federation of Labor united, with goodwill and tranquility prevailing within its ranks during a heated political campaign; the CIO torn with dissension, divided politically, because its leader seeks to compel it to support a political party. The membership of the CIO has now become disillusioned.

The reference made by Mr. Lewis in his address to dictatorship is ironical, as well as amusing. He created the CIO because of his consuming desire to be a dictator over American Labor. He speaks as a dictator who is moved by feelings of disappointment because he could not dictate in the administration of the affairs of the United States Government. He emphasizes his autocratic attitude when he commands the membership of the CIO to "vote as I tell you, or I quit you."

The American Federation of Labor urges its membership to stand faithfully by their friends and elect them, and oppose their enemies and defeat them in this campaign.

Revolt Against Lewis Leadership Enlists All Unions Except Communist Faction

Washington, D. C.—The CIO has been split wide open by what the rank and file of CIO members consider the "political betrayal" of their interests by John L. Lewis.

A spontaneous and nation-wide revolt against the leadership of Lewis followed immediately upon his radio broadcast denouncing President Roosevelt and endorsing Wendell Willkie for President.

Lewis' promise to resign as CIO president if Roosevelt wins was taken up immediately by his own former followers with cries of "Resign now!" Furthermore, officials of his own union, the United Mine Workers, demanded his resignation from the presidency of that organization which pays him a salary of 25,000 a year.

The thorough disillusionment of the CIO membership with Lewis' leadership was concretely evidenced in floods of telegrams and public statements denouncing his perfidy. Five of the six CIO vice presidents announced their continued support for Roosevelt. Among the leaders who defied Lewis were his right hand man, Philip Murray; Sidney Hillman, Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the U.M.W.; Van A. Bittner, West Virginia Director of the U.M.W.; Patrick T. Fagan, president of District 5, U.M.W.; Emil Rieve, head of the CIO Textile Union, and R. J. Thomas, head of the CIO Auto Workers.

On the other hand, the list of organizations and officers given out at CIO headquarters as supporting Lewis proved on examination to be made up of Communists and left-wingers only. Among them, as published in the New York Times, were Ben Gold, of the Fur Workers; Abram Flaxner, of the CIO State, County and Municipal Workers; Joseph Curran, of the National Maritime Union; Lewis Merrill, of the United Office and Professional Workers; Harold Pritchett, of the Woodworkers, and Michael Quill, of the Transport Workers.

To make the Communist Party lineup behind Lewis complete, Harry Bridges, CIO longshoremen's head and West Coast Director, made a special trip to Washington to confer with Lewis, after which the New York Times reported that Bridges would come out in support of the Lewis stand in a few days.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor took advantage of the opportunity to contract the brazen attempt at political dictation by Lewis with the non-partisan political policy of the A. F. of L.

"Behold the comparison," he said. "The American Federation of Labor united, with good will and tranquillity prevailing within its ranks during a heated political campaign; the CIO torn with dissension, divided politically because its leader seeks to compel it to support a political party."

President Green called Lewis a "General without an army" and declared that "no person can deliver the votes of labor to any political candidate or to any political party."

No matter which way the national elections go, according to the consensus of labor observers, the CIO is irreparably torn asunder. If Roosevelt wins and Lewis resigns, it was pointed out, he undoubtedly will seek to withdraw the United Mine Workers and every other organization he can personally control from the CIO. If Willkie wins, the Hillman faction in the CIO and the unions which are strongly pro-Roosevelt are expected to withdraw from the CIO.

As a consequence, many CIO unions will inevitably seek admission or readmission into the American Federation of Labor and the consummation of labor peace will be thereby promoted and expedited. Lewis may continue to go on by his lonesome outside of the organized labor movement, but the CIO will be a thing of the past for all practical purposes.

Much speculation developed as to what sort of deal Lewis may have entered into in advance with such anti-labor corporation heads as Tom Girdler, of Republic Steel, Eugene Grace, of Bethlehem Steel, and Ernest T. Weir, of Weirton. It was reported, and indeed Lewis himself hinted at it in his radio speech, that these financial moguls had agreed to sign contracts with Lewis as a price for his endorsement of Willkie. The anti-Lewis faction in the CIO were quick to denounce him for this alleged "sell-out."

American Editorial Ass'n Established As AFL Council of Editorial Workers

Chicago, Ill.—The American Editorial Association, a national council of Federal Labor Unions of editorial workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, was established here at a conference of delegates from every part of the country.

The association dedicated itself to "the advancement of the economic and social welfare of all editorial workers on newspapers of general circulation and on accredited news services in the United States and Canada."

An immediate organizing drive was ordered with the approval and support of President William Green of the American Federation of Labor who made a special trip from Washington to help launch the new national council.

Sounding the keynote for the conference, President Green called on the newspapermen to establish a free union for free men, not dominated by subversive influences as is the CIO American Newspaper Guild.

Responding to this advice, the Association unanimously adopted as a leading provision in its Constitution a clause barring from membership any person espousing the doctrines of Communism, Nazism or Fascism.

In a ringing declaration of principles, the conference declared:

"The Association holds that freedom of the press, freedom of speech, of assembly and of religion are vital to the preservation of democracy and democratic institutions, and pledges itself to preserve, protect and maintain them.

"It proclaims the right and duty of newspaper editorial employes to present the news without bias, fear or favor, free from any political, economic or social domination.

"Recognizing that editorial workers have a highly specialized ability and a distinct community of interest, the Association holds that they can best be served through unions of members of their own occupation and we invite the editorial workers of America to join with us in the formation of such unions.

"The Association further pledges itself to raise the standards of the editorial workers' calling in every way; and particularly by giving encouragement, guidance and assistance to the younger newspaper editorial employes."

After adopting its constitution, the Association drew up a resolution denouncing the American Newspaper Guild as a subversive organization which constitutes a menace to the free press and a threat to the security of American editorial workers. Another resolution was adopted calling on all State Federations of Labor, City Central bodies and national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to aid and assist the editorial workers in their organizing campaign.

Francis P. Fenton, national director of organization of the A. F. of L., was elected chairman of the Association to serve until such time as it can be chartered as a national union. Victor E. Barnes, head of the Chicago Editorial Association, was elected secretary-treasurer in charge of national headquarters in Chicago, and the following regional Vice Presidents were elected:

New England—Edward F. Sullivan, head of the Boston, Mass., local; Middle Atlantic—William L. Laurence, head of the New York City local; South—Fred W. Patton, head of the Jackson, Miss., local; Middle West—David Camelon, of the Chicago Editorial Association; Pacific Coast—De Los Brandon, head of the Los Angeles local.

Lewis on the Scaffold

(The following excerpts are reprinted from an editorial in the Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser:)

That pudgy old blatherskite, John L. Lewis, put a rope around his neck, took his place, voluntarily, upon the scaffold, beat his breast like a roaring gorilla from the Belgian Congo and said to the American people: "See? I'm a hero. I want to die for you. If labor does not follow me and Tom Girdler and J. P. Morgan in this election, danged if I don't resign my job in November. Gr-r-r! I'm a tough guy. I want to be a martyr. Let me hang, if I must!"

And it is okay by us. The sooner the better. We just dote on political funerals. There never has been enough of them in this country to suit us.

We doubt if a more dishonest political speech was ever before directed to the American people by any man with a pretense to intellectual and moral dignity. There was not an honest line in his speech. As one sat before the family receiving set and listened to the unctious outgivings of this phoney prophet of salvation for Labor one who has any sense could detect the notes of hypocrisy: John L. tasted his rhetorical phrases as he achieved his venomous rhythm and halted to pick his teeth.

Lewis adroitly appealed to every base class prejudice of which he has any knowledge, not even excepting religious prejudice. He specifically appealed to "Christians" against the war mood and impressed some of his hearers as meaning that he did not trust the moral impulses of other sectarian groups. In view of the fact that Sidney Hillman, colleague of Knudsen and Stetinius on the Defense Commission, is commonly recognized as a Labor leader, in view of the fact that Hillman and Lewis are at loggerheads, and in view of the fact that Hillman is a Jew, one wonders if Lewis has been fascinated by the Hitler technic.

AGE LIMITS RAISED FOR NAVAL WORKERS

Washington, D. C.—Qualified workers who have not passed their 62nd birthday anniversary will be accepted as boatbuilders, shipfitters, sailmakers and shipjoiners for the Coast Guard depot at Curtis Bay, Md., the Civil Service Commission announced in raising the age limits for these jobs. An urgent call was also sent out for rigger helpers, flange turner helpers, foundry furnacemen and aircraft instrument mechanic helpers for the navy yard at Portsmouth, Va., and the naval air station at Norfolk.

N. Y. JUDGE FINES PRINTER FOR FAKING UNION LABEL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Justice Alvah Burlingame, in Special Sessions, Long Island City, fined Elmer J. Holmes, proprietor of a print shop in Jamaica, Queens, $500 when he pleaded guilty to a charge of representing a nonunion printing job as union made. Holmes was accused of farming out the cover of a publication to a union shop to get a union label for it, but printing the contents of the publication in his own nonunion shop. He was given a week to produce the fine or serve three months in jail.

LONGSHOREMEN RENEW ATLANTIC COAST PACT

New York, N. Y.—Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, A. F. of L. affiliate, said the union was prepared to renew for another year its agreement with the steamship companies operating along the Atlantic Coast out of New York City. The longshoremen employed on the piers of the coastwise lines receive 95 cents an hour and $1.42½ an hour for overtime, and work a 44-hour week.

1,038,229 NOW EMPLOYED BY U. S. GOVERNMENT

Washington, D. C.—The Civil Service Commission reported that under the pressure of the national defense program the number of Government employes total 1,038,229 at the end of August, with a monthly payroll of $159,218,018. The commission said that 14,677 persons had been added to the payrolls during the month.